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dealing with such vast masses of population as units. Could we be sure that all Americans or all negroes were of a single origin, such a mode of considering them and dealing with them might be justified. As it is, a generalization drawn from Eskimo may have little application to Botocudos. The book is handsomely illustrated with pictures of race types and objects of culture in great variety. These themselves are a valuable contribution to science.

F. STARR.

La Pubertà studiata nell'Uomo e nella Donna in rapporto all'antropologia, alla psichiatria, alla pedagogia ed alla sociologia. Per ANTONIO MARRO. Torino: Fratelli Bocca editori, 1898. Pp. 507.

THE author is already well known in the field of psychiatry and criminology by important works. He has been trained for this special investigation by his education and experience as a general physician, a medical officer in a prison and an asylum for the insane, and by his position as docent in the university.

Much of this work must be left to medical men, and especially to alienists, for criticism. The early chapters are devoted to the normal physiology of adolescence, and to the important physical and psychical phenomena of this crisis period. The fifth chapter gives an account of the abnormal phenomena in degenerates. The appearance of insanity at this crisis is next studied, and then the effects of surgical operations. Three chapters are given to etiology of degeneracy; four chapters to hygienic treatment, and the other divisions discuss educational, prophylactic, and social measures for prevention or mitigation of evils.

Among the causes of morbid developments at puberty the author names the alcoholic habit of parents. Temperance reformers will find fresh ammunition in these pages. Statistical proofs are given of the injurious effects in offspring of the marriages of persons of advanced years.

The author counts among the most valuable means of health for adolescents careful physical training, nutritious food, abstinence from stimulants and narcotics, and plenty of outdoor exercise. He has confidence in the regulative power of music. The bicycle merchant can well afford to republish his praises of the wheel, and reckless

riders would do well to lay to heart his counsels of moderation. He favors coeducation for most young people, and has a good word for the American girls who earn their own way along with the college boys. He would have shops, gardens, and fields connected with all secondary schools and colleges, on the principle that useful work in the open air has great physical and moral value for adolescents.

The author lays great stress on the doctrine that early marriages and sexual commerce are injurious, and that illicit intercourse is especially harmful. The normal development of the entire body is perverted, the happiness of the individual is discounted, offspring are likely to be defective, pauperism is made more certain, and society is burdened with a proletariat. The accumulation of energy depends on the cultivation in youth of the power and habit of inhibition of appetite. Self-denial must be learned by continence. Criminals, as a rule, are devoid of foresight and self-control; they yield easily to instincts of combativeness and lust; and their thefts are frequently committed to secure means of winning women. Early sexual satisfaction does not regulate but intensifies this savage and animal disposition and character. This chapter is a good antidote for the wicked advice given in Bebel's *Die Frau*, which is so popular among certain socialists of Germany.

C. R. HENDERSON.

Anarchism. A Criticism and History of the Anarchist Theory.

By E. V. ZENKER. Pp. xiii + 323. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1897.

"ONLY when we have ceased to thrust aside the theory of anarchism as madness from the first; only when we have perceived that one can and must understand many things that we certainly cannot like, only then will anarchists also place themselves on a closer human footing with us, and learn to love us as men, even though they often, perhaps, cannot understand us, and of their own accord abandon their worst argument, the bomb." (Preface, p. 9.)

"Anarchism may be defined etiologically as disbelief in the suitability of constituted society. With such views there would be only one way in which we could cut the ground from under the anarchists' feet. Society must anxiously watch that no one should have reason to doubt its intention of letting justice have free sway, but must raise up the despairing, and by all means in its power lead them back to